THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN ON A LARGE SCALE. FIGHTING IN PROGRESS BEFORE KARS.

According to a telegram sent by Reuter's agent from Erzeroum, the Russians concentrated before Kars and attacked the Turks at daybreak on Sunday. The result of the engagement is not given. Hostilities are still suspended on the Danube, the Russians have, however, begun the construction of a bridge at Ibrail. It is reported from Vienna that the Turkish fleet is about to bombard Kaffa or Theodosia, a Crimean

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR. THE TURKS ATTACKED BY THE RUSSIANS BEFORE KARS-THE BATTLE BEGAN AT DAYBREAK ON

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. Renter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch, dated Erzeroum, Monday:

"The Russians, having concentrated and advanced their siege train, have attacked the Turks before

"The battle commenced at daybreak on Sunday. Details are mementarily expected. Mouktar Pasha

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE. A STRONG TURKISH ARMY NEAR THE DOBBUDJA -AN ATTACK EXPECTED AT IBRAIL-NAVIGATION

St. Petersburg, Monday, April 30, 1877. The official Russian Invalide estimates that 97 Turkish infantry battalions are already in or near

the Dobrudja. LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. A special dispatch from Rustchuk to The Times, dated Saturday, says: "Yesterday and to-day over 1,000 Turkish women and children took rail for Varna.

A special dispatch from Bucharest to The Telegraph. dated Sunday, says:

"About 40,000 Russians entered Roumanian territory yesterday. It is estimated that 120,000 have so far crossed the Pruth."

A special dispatch to the same journal, dated Vienna, Sunday evening, says:

The authorities of Ibrail have ordered the inhabitants to remove all portable property within three days, as an attack from the Turks is expected. Fifteen thousand Russians are now quartered belov the town to meet the anticipated assault. Ti Turkish army of the Danube has been reëntorced ' 40 battalions and 40,000 Circassians from Sofia." A Lloyds dispatch from Galatz states that all n-

tral steamers and ships have left Galatz and Ibran The Vienna correspondent of The Times says: "The closing of the navigation of the Danube by Russia seems rather a serious matter. Freedom of navigation on the Danube is notoriously a stipulation of the Treaty of Paris. Can Russia claim the right to blockade the whole of the Lower Danube ! The question may be a delicate and complicated one, but it must be grappled with. The European Danube Commission sitting at Galatz is a sign that Europe regards the Danube as an international It is stated that besides eight gunboats, which the Russians have brought down in sections and put together on the Pruth or Danube, the Russian fleet is at Nicolaieff, and will eventually come down to the mouth of the Danube to assist the Russian army in its passage of the river." LONDON, Tuesday, Mny 1, 1877.

A special dispatch to The Standard, dated Bucharest, Monday, says: "The marshes of the Dobrudja are nousually unhealthy this season. If the Rus sians really intend to advance in that direction, they must wait at least a fortnight, as the roads are at present impraticable."

A Pesth telegram to The Standard says: "A telegram from Ibrail announces that the Russians are building a bridge over the Danube there."

VIENNA, Monday, April 30, 1877. Engineers are adapting the Roumanian to the Russian railway gauge. This will first be done from

Miraelisti to Busco. Bands of brigands are appearing in Moldavia since the Roumanian troops were withdrawn.

PUGITIVE JEWS KILLED. The Roumanians have killed eight and wounded eleven fugitive Jews near Giurgevo.

Five thousand Russians are busy repairing the inundated railways. The Roumanians have reoccupied Kalafat.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR. NEUTRALITY FROCLAIMED-THE FLEET ABOUT TO GO TO THE PIRACS-A COUNCIL HELD AT WINDSOR

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. A proclamation has been issued by the Queer stating that she is determined to maintain strict and impartial neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey and commanding her subjects to abstain from violati the laws relating thereto. The proclamation quotes the English statute on the subject, and concludes with an admonition to British subjects not to disobey the com

The Queen held a council at Windsor Castle this after-After the council all the Ministers returned to

The Globe this afternoon says it learns that the Med-Regranean squadron will remain at Corfu until the 6th of May, when, on being reënforced by the frigate Raleign, 5,200 tons, now at Salonica, it will proceed to the Piracus

The Times, in its military and naval column, says: "Some menths must chapse before the Hercales can go to the Mediterranean, as it is necessary to renew her The orders sent to the Devonport deck-yard are to push forward necessary works on commissioned and non-commissioned ships with all speed, and to direct sole attention to such necessary works, leaving all carving, fitting officers' cabins, &c., for future completion. The engineer officer in charge of the Channel squadron has also been ordered to inspect the boilers of each ship, and, when absolutely necessary, reduce the pressure to a safe point. Fitting new boilers to those ships which have been provided for in the new catpundes will be left for

RUSSIA LIKELY TO BE REASONABLE. The Times continues to deprecate unnecessary alarm,

Even if we had most positive assurance that Russia is Even if we had most positive assurance that Kinssia in-tended to be siege Constantinople, there would be ample time to take needful precautions long after her array crossed the Daumbe. But to assume that the Russian leaders have any such design is to suppose they have also have any such design is to suppose they have also have any such design is to suppose they have would have to meet, nor Turkey and England, but the whole of Western Europe. We may safely assume that Russa is not altogether devoid of common sense, and meanwhile we may keep ourselves cool.

MR. GLADSTONE SUBMITS RESOLUTIONS. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he should introduce five resolutions. They declare in effect that England has Just cause of com-Plaint at the conduct of the Porte. Reference is made to Lord Derby's dispatch of last September relating to the Bulgarian massecres, and the resolutions proceed to declare that until there is a change of conduct, and guarantees are given, the Porte has no moral or material claim to the support of the British crown; that in the midst of complications, and with war actually begun, the House entnestly desires that the influence of England in the councils of Europe be employed for the effectual development of liberty and local self-government in the disturbed provinces. They further state that the House desires that the influence of England be addressed to the premotion of harmonious action among the European powers with the view of exacting such means of governmest from Turkey as are necessary for the purposes bumanity and justice, for effectual defense against intrigue, and for the security of the peace of the world.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the resolutions would be submitted solely on his own responsibility.

move the previous question on Mr. Gladstone's resolu

CANADIAN AID PROMISED. Toronto, April 30.—The Toronto Field Battery bave placed themselves at the disposal of the Imperial Government in case of necessity.

EGYPT AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 30, 1877 It is believed that the Khedive will fulfill his obligations toward the Porte as far as the liabilities of the Egyptian Treasury to foreign bondholders will permit. A small detachment of Egyptian troops is expected shortly. Complications are expected to arise in the event of the Russian squadron in China being ordered to the Mediterranean, and demanding passage through the Suez Canal.

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. The Hon. Robert Boarke, Under Secretary for the For-eign Department, in reply to a question by S.r George Campbell (Liberal), member for Kirkcaldy, said the Porte had asked the Khedive to send assistance. The Khedive promised to do so, and to place his contingent under their command, but promised that none of the revenue pledged to creditors should be touched. The assistance to the Porte, therefore, depends on the amount of the contribution for that purpose. In reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Bourke said he believed a number of Egyptians were already on the Danube.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

BUCHAREST, Monday, April 30, 1877. The Roumanian Senate to-day approved, by a rote of 41 against 10, the convention with Russia adopted on Saturday by the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating the convention to the Schate, declared the Treaty of Paris had been destroyed by Europe allowing the entry of the Russians into Turkey. Roumania, he said, would allow the Turks o occupy Kalafat, but would resist their further advance.

FRANCE TO BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL. PARIS, Monday, April 30, 1877.

The Duke Decazes has informed the Budget ommittee that he will make a c-ear categorical declaration on the state of France's relations with foreign pow ers in the Chambers to-morrow. The French Yellow Book contains a circular from the Duke Decazes declaring the attitude of France to be one of absolute neutrality and reserve.

ITALY SHOWING NO ALARM.

ROME, Monday, April, 30, 1877 The Diritto, a ministerial organ, absolutely enics the truth of the recent statement concerning Italy's intention of occupying Albania in certain eventnalities. It says the obj ' of concentrating an Italian squadron in Southern ports is to .. e the crows oppotunity for drill and to render it posses at in case of need to dispatch some vessels to poin - waere the appears the Italian flag might be use. o the interests of Italian

COMMOTION IN GREECE.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1, 1877. Reuter's telegram from Athens says the Greek Minister of War, he ing been informed that there is a disposition in the army to deser, and cross the frontier n offer to take part in the war against Turkey, has alled the superior officers together, and pointed out to them the illegality as well as the impelicy of such a novement. The districts of Hermione, Argelis, and Poros manifest a disposition to resist the law calling out the extraordinary reserves. The Government is endeavoring to persuade them to comply,

TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. The Vienna telegram of The Times says: It seems the Porte, not the Turkish commander, has ned the Powers that it might find it necessary, in self-defense, to cross into Servia. The Powers replied that it was advisable to avoid such a step as long as pos-

The Gazette at St. Petersburg announces that all war news must be submitted for the approval of a special ommittee of the Central Staff Office before being pubished in the Russian papers.

The Central News has a dispatch from Paris, which says: "A protest is being drawn up by the Porte respecting an alleged commencement of hostilities by Rusprevious to the formal declaration of war. Several Turkish consuls are unable to return home in conse-

A Constantinople telegram says: "During the night, antipyinto or departure from the Bosphorus and Dar-danelles is absolutely prohibited. All lights will be extinguished except two at the cutrance of the Bosphorus and two in the Dardanelles, and these may also be put

A Berlin telegram says a majority of the Russian booksellers in connection with German publishers have just declared their inability to pay their debts before October. A steamer, with 800 fugitives on board, has arrived at onstantinople from Galatz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 30, 1877. The Porte intends to issue a notice that Russian restdents in Turkey who are unwilling to submit to Ottoman laws must leave Constantinople within 11 days and the

Admiral Hobart Pasha has returned here, having brought the dispatch-boat, which he was aboard, down the Danube under fire of the Russians.

St. Petersburg, Monday, April 30, 1877. Notwithstanding Turkey's action, Russia unnesita ingly permits Ottoman subjects to remain in Russia

under British protection. The Czar's birthday was celebrated yesterday with unainded enthusiasm and loyal demonstration through

The municipality of St. Petersburg has voted 1,500,000 oubles (\$1,200,000) for the wounded. Pagis, Monday, April 30, 1877.

A convey of nurses and ambulances, sent out by the international Society, has started for the seat of war. LONDON, Tuesday, May 1, 1877. A Reuter telegram from Constantinopic says the Porte in dealing with neutral shipping, reserves the right of

scarching suspected vessels, both on the coast and at sea. AMERICAN NEUTRALITY. NO PROCLAMATION PROBABLE-A DESIRE TO SHOW EQUAL FRIENDSHIP TO THE RIVAL NATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The Secretary of State has not yet received official notice from St. Petersburg or Constantinople announcing the beginning of hostilities between Russin and Turkey, nor have the Russian and Turkish representatives at Washington yet informed him of the fact. It is supposed that the official notices have been forwarded by mail and will not reach here for some days. The formal notification of the existence of hostilities must come from the representatives of the beiligerent governments and not from the representatives of the United States in those countries. Scoretary Evarts remarked to-day that as the United States was on equally friendly terms with both nations, it will doubtless be the desire of the Covernment to testify its friendship by an impactial observance of our international obligatons. He said in view of the position assumed by the United states in its recent diplomatic negotiations, and especially in regard to its neutrality obligations, increased vigilance will be observed so that there may be no violation of the doctrines advanced by this Government as the basis of settlement for controveried questions arising between the United States and Great Britmin, which were formulated into a general principle of neutrality in the Trenty of Washington

In regard to the presence of the Russian flect in American waters, the Secretary thinks there has been much indelicate comment in view of the fact that it is here on a friendly visit and the officers have received the couriesies of the Government. No action is deemed accessary in regard to it is view of the fact that the fleet was here before the war. If its armament is not increased and no hostile demonstrations are made, it is possible that no action will at any time be deemed necessary. At all events the course of the Government will be regulated entirely by erromstances. As to a proclamation of neutrality, this is not deemed necessary under existing conditions, particularly in view of the fact that the United States is not interested in the condict other than to observe the utmost vigilance that treaty stipulations and general principles of international law are observed. been much indelicate comment in view of the fact that it

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S VISIT. The Russian Minister, Nicolas Shishkin, is still in the city, staying at the Clarendon. His visit is supposed by many to have a political significance either in connection with the movements of the Russian fleet or the purchase of arms for the Russian Government.
Whether or not there is any truth in these reports it was sur John Lubbock, Liberal, gave notice that he would THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.



Soon after the declaration of war, the Russian army of 130,000 men appears to have been set in motion. The main army left Gunri or Alexandropol, and advanced in a direct line on Kars, which is only 36 tailes or two days' march from the Russian frontier. There, miles to the south-west), a battle began at daybreak on Sunday, corresponding to nine o'clock, Saturday night, in our time. Kars (see map) is situated on a rugged plain, 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sca on the Kars, a branch of the Arpatchai. It is defended by ramparts surrounded by a ditch, and has a strong citadel, and some works on the hills north of the city. The city was at one period the capital of a petty Armenian kingdom of the same name, but under the Turks it lost importance, and became a poor, dull place, at which merchants stopped on their way to and from Persia. The population is about 15,000. The town is commanded by an extensive easile, built while the Genoese were possessed of this district; the eastle, now nearly crumbled into rains, stands perched on a rocky hill, at the foot of which flows the little river Kars. This hill is, however, overtopped by one higher on the opposite side of the river, the Kara-dagh or Black Parkevitch in 1828 obtained control over to town and castle by occupying this higher hill wit ... w guns. In the Spring of 1854 the Turks, at the instructed formidable earthworks on thus Cara-dagh, the whole male population of the city be 1 z orced to assist in making the

June, 1855, Gen. Mouravieff with 28,000 men arrived before the city, which was held by the Turkish commander according to the Renter telegram from Erzerum (120 affack, earthworks were constructed on all the elevated open like bastions and redans. There was also a line of half square on the southern side of the town. As the siege proceeded, batteries and redoubts sprang up on every side, until at length Kars became the center of a series of works scattered over ten square miles of area. of Gen. Fenwick Williams, who conducted the defense assault, but we're utterly repulsed at all points. The besiegers, however, remained around the city. and cut off all supplies from the beteavoered sarrison At length on the 24th of November Gen. Williams sur rendered, and was accorded all the honors of war. At present the Turks have 80,000 men in Asia Minor, dis tributed among the places threatened by the Russians. The Turks are apparently resolved to act on the dethey made in the campulgus of 1853-54. Moulthar Pasha, who is with the Asiatic army, attained some dis tinction in the Herzegovinian conflict. He is a resolute, skillful commander and intensely devoted to the Moslem

was captured by the Russians after a heroic defense. It

TURKISH INTERESTS IN THIS COUNTRY. RUMORS ABOUT ARISTARCHI BEY'S VISIT TO THIS CITY-STATEMENTS FROM THE TURKISH CONSUL.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, has been so overrun with visitors lately that he deemed it expedient to make a quiet visit to New-York. He is now staying within a block of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This at least is the reason he gives for visiting this city; but there are rumors, some of them connected with the Stevens Battery, and others with the purchase of arms and equipments—of business of a secret nature with which his presence is connected. The Minister is averse to interviews, escaping them by a "not at home," or with a few words in denial of anything im-

home," or with a few words in denial of anything important relating to his visit. The Turkish Consul declared yesterday to a reporter of Turk. Thinkisk that no significance attached to Aristarchi Bey's visit, but that the Minister had come to New-York merely to obtain more quiet quarters, as well as to be within direct communication with Constantinople.

Mr. Sherer, the Turkish Consul in this city, said yesterday that dealers in all kinds of supplies called daily upon him asking for contracts to supplies called daily upon him asking for contracts to supplie the Turkish Government, but he had as yet receives no authority to jurchase anything. The arms manufactured at Providence for his G verniment were contracted for at Constantinopie. When asked if he thought there was danger of the capture of the arms by any Russian men-of-war, Mr. Sherer said that he intend not hear of any Russian crutaers same such a large number of the Poles who applied were from Austria. He was not authorized to enlist of trans-port any men. Neither the Tarkish Min ster nor himself had received any instructions to purchase the iron-clad

A SENSITIVE PRODUCE MARKET.

The Produce Exchange presented a lively appearance yesterday, and the sensitiveness of the market increased the excitement and suspense of the members. Corn opened a cent higher and closed two cents lower than the highest point reached during the day. Wheat was dull; little business was doing at from two to three ceats lower than on Monday. The advance in ocean freights had an effect apparently to check busiwheat, it Calcago the market opened higher for June wheat, the price being \$1.75 a bushel. It declined rapidly to \$1 65, again advanced to \$1 71, and declined to \$1 65%, closing steady. June corn opened one cent bigher, declined one-half a cent, and then again advanced one-balf a cent a bushel, the market closing at 58% to 58%. The foreign exchanges reported their

canced one-balf a cent a busnet, me market to 58% to 58%. The foreign exchanges reported their market as steadied.

Though the demand for grain was not brisk, many dealers expect that large sulpinents of cereals of all kinds will soon be easled for in Europe, especially now that the Danabe has been decarted closed. Last year, it is stated, Engined imported from Russia and Turkey 20,248,474 busnets of wheat and over 8,000,000 mashes of corn from Remanda. France usually imports through Mars-likes, iron April to August inclusive, trom 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushes of wheat, most of which comes from Russian ports. Belgium also imports 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushes annually from the same sources. Italy for several years has imported large quantities from Russia. France, Belgium, Demmark, and Germany, it was assected had short wheat and rye crops hat year, and Australia would not have a large surplus of wheat for export. Of cern, 100,000 bushels were sold yesterday, of which 130,000 bushels were for defivery in for export. Of carn, no-7,000 brane's were soid yester-day, of which 130,000 brane's were for delivery in April. The wheat for export sold yesterday amounted to 131,255 busine's, and corn, 164,454 businels. During the past week there was supped for Europe by sailing yesse is \$2,700 quarters of grant.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE SEWARD-MYERS QUARREL - FIGHTING AT ICHANG.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 .- The steamer Be gic from Hong Kong, April 1, and Shanghai, April 3, has arrived here and brings the following intelligence The famine continues to devastate the provinces of Shan tung and Chili. There is no diminution of the number of deaths. The Peking Government affords no relief, but the local authorities and private individuals contribute

The Postmaster-General's report at Hong Kong shows a great reduction in the number of letters sent to Europe by the English and French mails in consequence of the speed and encapness of the American service.

The quarrel between United States Minister Seward

and Consui-General Myers has resulted in the suspension of the latter by the former from office. The Consulate General has been given in temporary charge to O. B. Bradford. Mr. Myers is about to return to Washington to prefer charges against Minister Seward. The new Governor of Hong Kong, the Hon. Pope Hennessy, is expected there early in May. Diving operations are to be resumed on the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship

The foreign ministers in Peking were received at the Tsungli Yamen on Feb. 22, the Chinese New Year, with festival ceremonies, by Prince Kung and numerous high festival ceremonies, by Frince Kong and numerous maga-officials. A banquet was given, speeches made, and tonats proposed. Disturbances occurred between the Chinese populace and English officials on the occasion of the opening of the new interior port of Ichams. Brutses were received, but no serious injury was done. Great interest is felt at Pekhar respecting the question of the ratification by England of the Wade's Chefoe Convention. It is feared the British Government will decline to sanc-tion Wade's diplomatic surrectader to Li Hung Chang on that occasion. Gen. Tso has again engaged in the whole-sale shughter of the defenseloss prisoners of all ages, in-cluding women, at Mams. ale shughter of the defenseless prisoners of all ages, in hiding women, at Manas. The foreign ministers in the Japanese capital are cor-

the foreign influences in the Japanese capital are cor-dially in sympatry with the Government.

The United States man-of-war Tennessee arrived at Yokoloma, from Hong Kong, April 12.

Commander J. D. Marvin of the United States sloop-of-this

gaged all day and decreed to receive any reporters. The Grand Dukes called on him on Sunday afternoon, and it was fact in the hotel office that neither they nor the Russian admiral carled yesterday.

War Alert sout himself on board his ship in Yokohama harber, April 10. No cause for the deed is assigned. [The simple announcement of Commander Marvin's death was received at New-York by telegraph, via Europe.]

nual exposition in Kioto, the ancient capital, is now open

MASSACRE IN MISSISSIPPI.

FIVE PRISONERS SHOT FOR ASSASSINATION. MERIDIAN, Miss., April 30.-An old feud culmi-

nated in a terrible tragedy vesterday at De Kalb, Kemper County, Miss. On Thursday last John W. Gully, a prominent Democratic citizen, was waylaid and assassinated. Upon the affidavits of two negroes several alleged conspirators in the assassina tion were arrested. Yesterday afternoon a large party of men fired upon the prisoners, killing J. P. Gilmer, A. McCleilan, John Chigolm, and David Rosser, and mortally wounding William W. Chisolm all white Republicans except Rosser, who was a

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN TOLEDO-LOSS, \$40,000. Toledo, Ohio, April 30 .- The four-story orick building Nos. 76 and 78 Summit st., occupied by Keen & Keeler, dealers in wholesale dry goods, was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The stock was badly damaged by water. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$36,000, and on the building, \$4,000, both fully insured. The following companies have policies on the stock: The Commonwealth of Bos ton, \$5,000; Security of Connecticut, \$5,000; St. Nicholas of New-York, \$5,000; Newark City, New-Jersey, \$5,000; New-York, \$5,000; New-York, \$5,000; Germanic of New-Jersey, \$5,000; Lycoming of remaylvania, \$5,000; Alantic Underwriters of Pennsylvania, \$5,000; Western of Teronto, \$5,000; Lacaise General de Paris, \$10,000, and several Western companies.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.

MONTREAL, April 30,-Intense excitement exists in the city in regard to the negligenes of the watchman at the burned Oil Cabinet Company's works He makes contradictory statements, and is held by the coroner. The latest returns show that nine persons were killed and ten wounded. The latter are reported to be doing well. A public meeting is to be held to take steps for providing for the orphans of the deceased men.

THE COOK COUNTY BANK FRAUDS.

BLENNERHASSET AND ALLEN INDICTED FOR PERJURY. CHICAGO, April 30 .- The rumor of the inlictment of Mr. Blennerbasset, of the New-York firm of Blennerhasset & Stephens, for perjury in connection with the Cook County National Bank affair, was verified this morning by the appearance of that gentleman in the United States Marshal's office, in company with his coun set, for the purpose of giving bail. The indictment contains two counts, and if the charges are proved the maximum punishment is \$2,000 fine and imprisonment with

B. F. Allen of Des Moines, and Burley, receiver of the bank, are the chief witnesses against him. A morning raper aunounces that B. F. Allen, who is also under in-dictment, but who is in Des Moines, has not been put under bonds, but that the assurance of his counsel has been received that he will be here when required.

A COUNTY TREASURER ON TRIAL.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., April 30 .- The case of ex-Trassurer H. A. Mann of Saratoga County, for forgery in the third degree, was moved for trial to-day at an adourned term of the Oyer and Terminer Court in this place. Messrs, Esek Cowen, P. H. Cowen, E. L. Fursman, District-Attorney Ormsby, and Judge Crane, appeared for the people, with Messrs, L. B. Pike, N. C. Moak, and Charles Hughes, for the defendant. A jury was secured

Bostón, April 30.-Dr. Stedman & Co., rockery and glassware dealers on Summer-st., have called a meeting of their creditors for the 16th of May. Their liabilities are reported at \$118,000, principally abroad and for glassware in Pennsylvania. The causes of the failure are heavy expenses, light trade, and shrink-THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FAILURE OF BOSTON CROCKERY DEALERS.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30 .- At a meeting of stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad, held here this evening, resolutions were adopted favoring a change of management. A committee was appointed to solicit psoxies in New-Hampshire, with the view of sending an agent to vote on them at the annual meeting in June, for COMPROMISE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—The Republican claimants for State offices will to-morrow consent to the witnerswal of the proceedings before the Supreme Court, which ends the contest and seats all the Democratic State officials. DEATH OF AN ARKANSAS POLITICIAN. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 30 .- Joseph Brooks, WASHINGTON.

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS. SOLICITATIONS AND DELEGATIONS-THE NEW-OR-

LEANS COLLECTOR-NEWS ITEMS. Washington, April 30 .- There are at least twelve prominent citizens seeking the appointment as ner for the District of Columbia to fill the vacancy which will be made by the resignation of Gen. Some of the candidates resort to petitions in their behalf, all numerously signed. The President this morning received a third delegation in favor of ex-Mayor Em The candidates severally complain that the President listens attentively, but does nothing more. During the morning another delegation called to ask that two of the three District Commissioners be appointed from this Dis-

A large colored delegation from Alexandria, Va., had an audience with the President to-day in behalf of a white man who wants to be Posimaster at that city.

In addition to these, at least 100 other persons o pied the time of the President to-day, a few only to pay

Henry N. Bates of New-York to-day received his comnission as Examiner-in-Calef in the Patent-Office. Hermann Silver of Colorado is appointed Assayer of the Mint in Chicago. The commission of Alexander Matthias Stem of Ohio as Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati was

signed to-day. Ex-Secretary Morrill left Washington this morning for Maine, via New-York City. He will assume the duties of Collector of Customs at Portland immediately upon his arrival in that city.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that great care has been taken in the appointment of a Collector of Customs at New-Orleans. A number of gentlemen of the very highest character have been urged for the place, any one of whom would have been competent to discharge the duties of the office. It was considered that Gov. Packard would make an excellent Collector of Cusus, as he is a man of great energy of character and ability, but the delicacy of his position forbade him to accept it. Col. Anderson also is regarded as a man of energy and excellent character, and would have made a capital collector, but his position as a member of the Returning Board made it difficult for him to accept the office. Judge King, the gentleman appointed, is an outspoken, decided Republican, born in Louisiana, accepta-ole to men of both parties, of high character and unexceptional antecedents, for some time a member of the Supreme Court of the State, and long a District Judge. Sefore the war he was a Whig, had been speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852. It is believed that he combines more qualities of efficiency and popufarity than any other gentleman named, and will be prepared to institute a thorough and practical reform in office that has been much distarted by the positical quarrels in Louisiana.

Secretary Schurz to day appointed Messrs, H. H. Bates, B. R. Catlin, and B. C. Fiffany as a board to examine caudidates for promotion from the corps of the First Assistant Examiners to the grade of Principal Examiners of Parents to fill the vacanties caused by the appointment of Mr. Bates to be a member of the Board of Appeals and the promotion of Mr. Wilder to the position or Ex-aminer of Interferences. Messrs, Cathin and Tiffany are and the promotion of Mr. Wilber to the position of Examiner of Interferences. Messrs, Catim and Tiffany are now members of the Corps of Principal Examiners.

Another heavy discharge of employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was made to-day. Two hundred said fifty persons, principally women, were discharged. The bureau will now be closed for three days, after which the new chief, Mr. McPherson, will assume the duties of the other. Nearly 600 dismissals have taken place same the first reduction was made, and the force is now down to working standard. The committee appointed to inquire into and examine the workings of this bureau say: "A careful computation shows that of the 387 persons recommended for retention in the bureau and the paper room 172, or more than 41 per cent, are commended by army services rendered by themselves or their immediate relatives, while of the 250 now recommended for dasharge only 38 are so commended. Or the latter it may be said generally that either the service rendered gwas remote or the efficiency is low, or the number of those to be discharged from particular branches of the service is so great that all of those maying since chains to consideration could not be refained. The 387 persons recommended for reteation have 1,225 other persons would depend into a them for the 250 recommended to discharge only 4.22 persons to commended the refained. The 250 recommended to discharge of layend into an time for support, an average of nearry 315 dependent on near for support, an average of nearry 315 dependent on them for support, an average of nearry 315 dependent on them for support, an average of nearry 315 dependent on each.

MR. CLAPP RESIGNS.

JOHN D. DEFREES TO BE APPOINTED PUBLIC PRINTER -CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 30 .- Public Printer Clapp resigned his office to-day, and the Hon. John D. Defrees wat he appointed to his place, and will assume control of the tiovernment Printing Office to-morrow. He will find some pertions of the funds appropriated to pay for printing for the departments almost exhausted. Notice was given to the Post-Office Department about a week ago that its fund was almost used up, only about \$13,060 being left to pay for all the neces during the remainder of the fiscal year. This will be used almost exclusively in printing money order blanks. The post-offices of the country will have to get along with as cw other blanks as possible unless Congress provides more funds for the printing of them by the passage of a

The last Congress, while it cut down remorselessly the appropriations for the necessary printing for the departments, was the most extravagant of any since the war in printing reports of its own and in the publication of useless and worthless books. The Treasury and Post-Office less and worthless books. The Treasury and Post-Office Departments are not engaged in the publication of books as the Interior, War, and Navy Departments are, and the sums expended by those two departments are used simply for the printing of the blanks needed in the transaction of business. In the matter of its own printing and in the publication of useless books, the NALVIR Congress never hestiated at the appropriation of any sum in addition to be usual amount expended for Congressional printing. A deficitely bill appropriating \$350,000 for Congress alone was passed at the last session, ail of waith will be used up before the close of the insent year.

seal year. Besides this, the XLIVth Congress ordered printed Besides this, the XLIVth Congress ordered printed 600,000 capies of the agricultural report, 100,000 of that of 1874, 200,000 of that of 1875, and 300,000 of that of 1876. Having done this, it restored the franking privilege in order that these 1,200,000 books and many thousand others published by its direction might be sent free through the mails. The postage on the agricultural reports alone, at the rate fixed by Congress two years ago, would be \$60,000.

STAMP SALES AT SMALL OFFICES. THE INFLATION OF SALARIES COSIS THE GOVERN-MENT \$2,000,000. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 30.—The traffic in postage stamps by four h-class postmasters, which was fully exposed in The Tennene a few days ago, is one which the Department, for the last two years, has been trying to break up, but without success. The abuse can only be corrected by legislation. Toat Congress thus far has refused to grant. Invest:

and facts in regard to

have disclosed some ver, ... this traffic. For instance, in 50 given offices for the two years previous to the change by the law of 1874 the aggregate compensation of the postmasters was \$12,000. For the two years following the compensation of postmasters in the same offices amounted to \$65,000. The average annual salary before 1874 was \$242, while after that year it was \$1,300. As the percentage paid to postmasters on the sale of postage stamps decreases as the mount of these stamps increases, it follows that the Government suffers a loss on the stamps sold at small offices to be used within the delivery of the larger ones; and an estimate made by the Post-Office Department of the amount of this loss since the passage ment of the amount of this loss since the passage of the act of 1874 shows it to have been about \$2,000,000. The old system of fixing the postmasters' salaries by the number of stamps canceled was found by the department to be less susceptible of almae. In the long ran the number of stamps canceled at a given office was about equal to the number sold at the same office, and one account of the postmaster was therefore a cleek upon the other. Under the present system there is no check whatever, as the postmaster is not required to state under outh how he has disposed of the stamps furnished, or to whom he has sold them, so long as he regularly accounts for them. Congress will probably be asked again, at the extra secsion, to pass an act restoring the other passages of the fourth class.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

BANK CIRCULATION. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30, 1877. The Controller of the Currency reports the

amount of United States bonds on deposit as security for the circulation of National banks on the 1st of May to be \$340,832,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 since the publi cation of his report Nov. 1, 1876. These securities consist of \$92,870,000 of 6 per cents, including \$8,330,000 issued to Pacific Radroads, \$211,842,000 of 5 per cent soud; and \$56,020,000 of 412 per cent bouds. Since the 1st of November, 1876, there has been a reduction of postmaster at this place, who will be rememb red in con-\$11,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, \$12,000,000 of 5 per etion with the Brooks-Baxter troubles in 1874, died is evening after a protracted illness. cent bonds, and an increase of \$25,000,000 of 41g per

cent bonds. The amount of National bank circulation outstanding May 1 is \$318,364,667. Deducting from this amount the amount of legal-tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring National bank circulation, we have \$301,986,249, which represents the amount of National b. ak notes secured by the bonds on deposit as above given. The net increase of National bank circuistion for the month of April was \$124,000. The amount of additional circulation issued was \$1,452,250.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. CUSHING CALLS ON MR. HAYES. Gen. Cushing arrived here this morning and paid a visit of courtesy to the President and Secretary Evarts. He was informed that his resignation could not be accepted until the appointment of his successor. Ex Representative Kasson having been designated for the position, will be nominated to the Senate at the extra session, and his appointment will take effect at the date of confirmation, at which time the resignation of Gen. Cushing will be accepted. Both the President and Secretary Evaris expressed their high appreciation of the services of Gen. Cushing and of the gratifying success of his mission to Madrid, Gen. Cushing says that before he left Madrid he had several informal conversations with the representatives of the Spanish Government or the subject of a revised commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, and that the Spanish authorities indicated a decided inclination to most a proposition of this kind. He anticipates no difficulty by his successor in negotiating a treaty which will be satisfactory to both nations, and which will not only remove the obsolete features of the treaty of 1795 but will remove its defects and bring it more into accord with international law as it now exists.

THE DUTY ON REIMPORTED CANS.

Secretary Sherman has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at New-York reaffirming the decision of the Department of Sept. 16, 1876, in which it was held that tin cans manufactured in the United States from foreign material exported with benefit of drawback, the cans being fided withidomestic petroleum, were back, the cans being filed withdomestic petroleum, were upon reimportation liable to duty as of foreign manufacture. He further decides that the act of Feb. 8, 187b, which provides that cans or packages containing has of any kind admitted free shall pay a duty of 142 cents upon cach quart is not applicable to cans containing salmon. Salmon is not exempted from duty by any law or ready which permits the free cutry of fish communic; but is exempt under the free cutry of fish communic; but is exempt under the free last of the revised attaines relating to articles of domestic production exported and returned in the same condition as when exported and returned in the same condition as when exported and returned in the same condition as when exported and returned in the same condition. ported. These cans must therefore pay the regular duty of 35 per cent ad valorem.

ALLEGED SWINDLES IN DESERT LANDS. The Commissioner of the General Land

Office is of opinion that the San Francisco dispatch reporting that great swindles have been perpetrated in California under the act of the last Congress relating to the sale of desert iand is exaggerated. The act strictly provides that the land preëmpted under it shall be desert land, and before entries can be finally made at the Land Office, preemptors will be required to prove affirmatively that not an acre is susceptible of cultivation except by arrigation. If any swindles have been attempted, therefore, the Land Office has it in its power to defeat them.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30, 1877.

The current internal revenue receipts for the past four onths have exhibited a very satisfactory increase upon the recents of the corresponding period last year. The receipts for last year to April 30 were \$93,332,710 58. The receipts for this year have been \$95,932,710 18, showing a gain for ten months of \$2,599,499 60. The receipts for May, 1876, were \$13,711,356.58, a summerity \$2,250,000 greater than for the month of May, 1875.

There were during the month of March 54 arrests and 10 convictions for violations of the postal laws, includmoney-order funds, robbery, and anding obscene printed matter and objects through the mail. The prosecution of the wire of a postmaster for stealing valuable packages of third-class matter was abundaned by order of the Postmaster-General. Five postmasters were among the persons who embezzled funds, but have not yet been tried. ing the rifling and purioining of letters, embezziing

The Secretary of War, in company with Adjt.-Gen Townsend, visited the Soldiers' Home, near this city, to day, and carefully examined the condition of the institu-tion, which was found to be excellent.

ALBANY.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. FAILURE OF THE TWO HOUSES TO AGREE ON THE TIME FOR THE OPERATION OF THE NEW CODE-REGULATING TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 30 .- The 13 chapters of the Code of Remedial Justice passed by the Legislature of 1876 become a law to-morrow, the Senate and Assembly having failed to agree upon a bill postponing the time of the law going into effect. An attempt will be made tomorrow, however, to rush a bill through both houses amending the code, suspending its operation till June 1 next, and providing that the old code shall be the law in the interim. This action of the two houses was preceded by a long debate in both of The Con first reported that it had been unable to agree with that of the Senate respecting the time when the code should go into effect, and, Mr. Hogeboom moved that the report of the committee be approved, and that the Assembly insist upon May, 1878, as the time for the entire code to become a law. Mr. Ruggles very ably argued against the motion being adopted, and predicted that if it was passed the first 13 chapters would go into effect to-mor row morning. Mr. Alvord vehemently argued that there as no danger of the kind predicted, said he hoped the Assembly would stand by its guns, and then moved the previous question. While the vote was being taken as to whether or not the previous question should be ordered, speeches upon the bill were made by several embers as their names were called. Speeches in favor and Mr. Hogeboom, and against it by Messrs. Gilbert, Peck, Ruggles, and Mitchell. The motion was carried by a vote of 51 to 35. The report and recommendations of the committee were then adopted by a vote of 53 to 32

In the Senate, when the Assembly's action was form, announced and the report of the Conference Committee was read, Judge Robertson moved that another conference committee be appointed. As an amendment, senator Harris moved that the Assembly action be concursed in. Specifies in favor of this motion were made by Senators Harris, Gerard and Sterbuck, and in opposition by Senators Robertson and Schoonmaker. After an hour's debate a vote was taken and Senator Harris's used a was lost by a vote of 9 to 12. Senator Kennedguently attended to obtain diaminous course a bill read a third time, postpoung the time for he case to go into effect till June, 1878, but failed to obtain it. The Senate then adhormed, it being near mainight.

Gov. Reduses a was present at the Capitol or the purpose of examining and perhaps signing the bill if it passed both houses. In the Senate, when the Assembly's action was form.

pose of exhibiting and passed both bourse.
Sinator Wagstaff's bill legalizing the licenses of boards
of excise assed in good faith during the past 12 months
up to May I of this year was ordered to a third reading.
A bill of two sections was introduced by Mr. O'Hare in

the Assembly; strong it shall not be lawful for any telegraph ger or greater distinct.

2. Any viviation of this act shall be a misdemeanor, elegar-ph comman, or its officers, agents, or employes viot the same small forfest the sam of \$2.00 to the party inthereby, to be recovered by section in any court of complying-distinction.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TORONTO, April 30 .- A bardware merchant named

OTTAWA, April 30.—The water has been let into RIVERSIDE, Conn., April 30.—The railroad bridge 1 Cos Cob, which was partially destroyed by fire had week, as been rebuile, and trains are now running without inter-

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 30.-Major David E.

DAMAIISCOTTA, Me., April 30.—George Hodgkitta f Rockport, Mass., at work in pristol, was found last hight in hat lown with his head crushed and otherwise terribly beaten, reach is nomentarily expected.

BOSTON, April 30.—Collector Simmons states, rela-tive to the rumor that his name is being brought forward for the position of U.S. internal Revenus Commissioner, that he has received be official infogmation of an about movement. has received to only a house the received to only a house the costward bound Philadelphia express train was passing, Mr. We. Major of Perth Amboy, in attempting to get off the finals, syman under the wheel and one of his legs was horriby manyled. His injuries are probably fatal.

SENECA FALL., N. Y., April 30.—The Rev. E. P., Lammond has been carrying on revival meetings here. • a Samony Mr. Hammond and a number of converts addressed an open dir meeting from a platform occupied by about 1.0 shorers and others. Over 500 persons have professed religion at Seneca Falls and 100 at Waferloo.

at Seneca Pais and 100 at Waterloo.

Chit Ago, April 30.—An examination of 130 olds now confing in the State Assembly for the probability now confined that it does not probably pools on norse races, and the other probably pools on norse races, and the other probably pools not used. The horse races may on base but matches. Whether the Pounterial new intentional or otherwise is not publicly known, but the racing men are olded at the character of the bill.